The Subject of the sieges of the towns is Considered one of the important subject as it show us the importance of the towns, their history and their civilization. Through this sibhect we have known the Gultural, the educational and the military role of these towns, the force of the armies that they imposed the siegem their aggressive style and the means which they followed to storm the promment leaders who surrounded those cilies we have also known the strength of the armies that were blockaded , their defenssive and the means which they followed in defending the towns and the most tamous leaders who delended these towns.

This thesis specialized in the sieges of Iraqi towns because Iraq is the heart of the Islamic Arab state and Baghdad was the Capital of AL-Abbasi Galiphate.

This thesis is dirided into three Chapters, introduction and conclusion.

The First Chapter is devoted to Baghdad sieges from (656-132 A.H.) Baghdad exposed to four main sieges:

Tahir Bin AL-Hussein siege in 197 A.H. during the reign of Mohammad AL-Anin Galiph, AL-Mutaz siege to Baghdad in 251 A.H. during the vegn of AL-Musta in Caliph, AL- Saljuqi sultan Mohammad Bin Malkasha siege in 551 A.H. and the Mongol ssiege to Baghdad in 656 A.H.

In the second Chapter deait with Mosul sieges during AL-Abbasi times from (656 to 132 A.H.) which witnessed ten blockades: ALBasasiri siege in 450 A.H., Kawam State Khabuga siege in 489 A.H., AL-Sultan Mohammad siege in 500 A.H., AL-Sultan Mohammad siege for the Second time in 502 A.H. , the siege of AL-Abbasi Galiph AL-Mustarshid Billah in 527 A.H., Saladdin’s siges in 578 A.H., 581 and

the third siege was in 581 A.H. and Sajip Arbid Mudhafddin Kokbri siege in 621 A.H.

The Third Chapter dealt with the sieges of other Iraqi towns suchas: Wasit, Basah, Tikrit and Sinjar was it witnessed the first siege in the Islamic Arab state in 132 A.H under the leadership of AL-Hassan Bin Kuhtabe AL-Taiagainst his Prince Yasid Bin Omar Bin Hubaira, while Basrah witnessed two sieges: The first was AL-Mukhtara City.
(Sahib AL-Zinj in 267 siege by Al-Muwafaq Prince and the Second was Yousif Bin Wajih siege Sahib Vmon in 341 A.H. Tikrit had witnessed the suege of AL-Abbasi Caliph AL-Mukhtafi Liamir Allah and the siege of his minisree Yahia Bin Hubaira in 549 A.H.

While sinjar had witnessed foiar sieges: Saifddin Khas: siege in 570 A.H., Saladdin AL-Ayoub in 578 A.H., AL-Malik AL-Adil siege in 605 A.H. and Badrddin Lulua in 635 A.H.

These are the most significant sieges which the study has deait with for Iraqi towns. Through this study have reached to important results: These sieges had caused weak knessin Gaiphate and Controilig for eigh for ces upon it and this happened in Baghdad siege in 251 and 606 Years that ledt Collpse AL-Abbasia Caliph ate and the Mongds occupied Baghdad .Some sieges gave strength to Caliphate such as Baghdad siege in 551 which returned the dignity of AL-Abbasi caliphate.

Some sieges produced the role of caliphate on diplomtic fieldened became as amediator solve dispute as in Salahddin sigee to Mosul in 578 and AL-Malik Al- Adil blockade to sinjar in 605 . Some blockades led to disappcearance of ruling familes as in Mousul siege in 489 A.H. The ruling of Bani Akjil’s family disappeared and was replaval by the ruling of Salajik’s sultans in Mosul .

This thesis isascientific effort through itd I want to show the Cunditions which the Iraqi towns have been living in the Islamic Arab state.